433 manufacturing linen from scraps. The aluminum factory in Borisov was making utensils, but the material available, all of which was supplied by UNRRA, was sufficient for only a small output.

Labour

464 As has already been noted, there is a shortage of all categories of workers. The outstanding characteristic of the present force is the high percentage of women and youthful workers. In the factories observed by the UNRRA Mission, from 75 to 90 per cent. of the workers were women and young people. Many of these are being trained in special schools.

The Five Year Plan in Industry

471 Under the new Five Year Plan for the rehabilitation of the Soviet economy, the volume of capital investments in the B.S.S.R. in 1946-50 is to be 6,950 million roubles, including 2,422 million for works under the Republic's jurisdiction. In the Soviet Union as a whole, capital investments for the same period are to amount to 250,300 million roubles, of which 157,500 million are to be used in industry.

433 185 The volume of production of Soviet industry in 1950 (the last year of the five year period) is fixed at 205,000 million roubles (in 1926-27 prices), an increase of 48 per cent. as compared with the 1940 output of 138,500 million roubles.

In Byelorussia, the volume of industrial goods produced by the Republic in 1950 is to exceed pre-war output by 16 per cent. The enterprises under the Republic's jurisdiction are to produce goods valued at 2,200 million, of which the output of state industries under local jurisdiction and of industrial co-operatives is to comprise 850 million roubles. The following table shows the physical goals fixed for Byelorussian industry under the Plan.

313 and only 22,700 are to be rebuilt of brick. The remainder, totalling
185 over a million buildings of all kinds in the rural areas alone will be rebuilt with timber. Urban shelter restoration will also require large amounts of lumber. (In 1946 the "Komintern" woodworking combinat in Bobruisk had milled 36,892 cubic metres of lumber, by October 27, of which 27,000 cubic metres was earmarked for restoration work in Minsk.)

471 Another indication of the current importance attached to the timber
313 industry is the fact that the largest investments in the 1946 state budget for the B.S.S.R. were the 120,514,000 roubles allocated to the timber industry. This represents 28 per cent. of the total capital investments made in the Byelorussian budget for 1946.

Paper and Match Production

289 In 1937 paper production in the B.S.S.R. reached 57,100 tons, or 6.87 per cent. of the total paper production of the Soviet Union, which was 831,600 tons. B.S.S.R. production of paper in 1932 was 28,700 tons, or 6.09 per cent. of the total.

372 Pre-war match production in the B.S.S.R. was 28.9 per cent. of
433 total Soviet Union output. Output in the B.S.S.R. in 1950 is to be 1,550 million boxes, and depends on the restoration of the pre-war factories. One of the largest match and plywood factories in the U.S.S.R. before the war, was the plant at Borisov, which the Germans systematically looted and destroyed. Before the war this factory had eight automatic machines for the production of wood matches, which were then widely exported, some being shipped to the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. Plywood, box shook, and other wood products were also produced. During the war four of the machines were removed to Germany, and the remainder were demolished when the Germans retreated. In June 1946, when the UNRRA Mission to Byelorussia observed this factory, it had one unit assembled from salvaged spare parts; and this unit was producing at the rate of 300,000 pocket-boxes of matches daily. Many processes were being operated by hand.

The plant originally consisted of several buildings, most of which are still either in complete ruins or have only the walls standing, without windows or roofs. Concrete floor foundations remain, with a few imbedded iron bars to which pre-war machinery was bolted. Present operations are carried out in the single building which has been restored, and is covered with a new roof. At present, one-third of the match factory space, and one-fifth of the total floor space is in operation. Present plans call for an output of 600 million boxes a year by 1950, or 1,397,000 boxes a day. Before anything like this output can be achieved, several more buildings must be restored, and additional machinary must be procured. Moreover, the demolished
372 electric power plant adjacent to the factory must also be restored to pre-war capacity. The Mission reported, however, that as at most other factories, building restoration was almost entirely a hand process;

9: Amer. Russ. Inst. (no date) 1950 RC1 Belorussia RC1
[Constitution as of July 1, 1947]

CONSTITUTION (FUNDAMENTAL LAW) OF THE BELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Chapter I. The Social Structure

642 Art. 1. The Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic is a socialist state of workers and peasants.

Art. 2. The Soviets of Working People's deputies, which grew and attained strength as a result of the overthrow of the landlords and capitalists, the achievement of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the liberation of the Belorussian people from national oppression by tsarism and by the Russian imperialist bourgeoisie and the destruction of the Belorussian nationalist counter-revolution, constitute the political foundation of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Art. 3. In the Belorussian SSR all power belongs to the working people of town and country as represented by the Soviets of Working People's Deputies.

● 471 Art. 4. The socialist system of economy and the socialist ownership of the means and instruments of production firmly established as a result of the abolition of the capitalist system of economy, the abrogation of private ownership of the means and instruments of production and the elimination of the exploitation of man by man, constitute the economic foundation of the Belorussian SSR.

421 Art. 5. Socialist property in the Belorussian SSR exists either in the form of State property (the possession of the whole people) or in the form of co-operative and collective farm property (property of a collective farm or property of a co-operative association).

475 Art. 6. The land, its natural deposits, waters, forests, mills, factories,
421 mines, rail, water and air transport, banks, communications, large State-organized agricultural enterprises (State farms, machine and tractor stations and the like), as well as municipal enterprises and the bulk of dwelling houses in the cities and industrial localities, are State property, that is, belong to the whole people.

421 Art. 7. The common enterprise of collective farms and co-operative organiza-
474 tions, with their live stock and implements, and the products of the collective farms and co-operative organizations, as well as their common buildings, constitute the common socialist property of the collective farms and co-operative organizations.

[472] In addition to its basic income from the public collective farm enterprise, every household in a collective farm has for its private use a small plot of land attached to the dwelling and, as its private property, a subsidiary establishment on the plot, a dwelling house, live stock, poultry and minor agricultural implements — in accordance with the Rules of the Agricultural Artel.

423 Art. 8. The land occupied by collective farms is secured to them for their
474 use free of charge and for an unlimited time, that is, in perpetuity.

472 Art. 9. Alongside the socialist system of economy, which is the predominant form of economy in the Belorussian SSR, the law permits the small private economy of individual peasants and handicraftsmen, based on their personal labour and precluding the exploitation of the labour of others.

421 Art. 10. The right of citizens to personal ownership of their incomes from work and of their savings, of their dwelling houses and subsidiary household

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421 economy, their household furniture and utensils and articles of personal use and convenience, as well as the right of inheritance of personal property of citizens, is protected by law.

185 Art. 11. The economic life of the Belorussian SSR is determined and directed
471 by the State national economic plan with the aim of increasing the public wealth, of steadily improving the material conditions of the working people and raising their cultural level, of strengthening the Belorussian SSR, and of consolidating the independence of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and strengthening its defensive capacity.

461 Art. 12. In the Belorussian SSR work is a duty and matter of honour for every able-bodied citizen, in accordance with the principle: "He who does not work, neither shall he eat."

The principle applied in the Belorussian SSR is that of socialism: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work."

Chapter II. The State Structure

631 Art. 13. For the purpose of mutual assistance among the Union Republics along economic and political lines, as well as along the line of defence, the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic voluntarily united with the other equal Soviet Socialist Republics, namely:

The Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic,
The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Kirghis Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic and
The Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic

in a federal state, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Proceeding from the aforesaid, the Belorussian SSR ensures to the USSR, as represented by its higher organs of state power and organs of state administration, the rights defined in Article 14 of the Constitution of the USSR.

Outside of the spheres set forth in Article 14 of the Constitution of the USSR, the Belorussian SSR exercises state authority independently, retaining its sovereign rights in full.

Art. 14. The Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic consists of the Baranovichi, Bobruisk, Brest, Vitebsk, Gomel, Grodno, Minsk, Mogilev, Molodechno, Pinsk, Polessye and Polotsk Regions.

642 Art. 15. The Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic reserves the right freely to secede from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Art. 16. The territory of the Belorussian SSR may not be altered without its consent.